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American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,— It is a matter of very genuine sorrow that I must begin my first report to you with the announcement of the death, on January 17, 1902, of Professor James C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, the third Director of the School. Professor Van Benschoten had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1882, and, except when he was in Greece, he had scarcely ever been absent from the Committee's meetings. Less than three weeks before his death he attended the Christmastide meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and it is pleasant now to recall the very hearty enjoyment which he took in the exercises held at that time. Professor Van Benschoten's interest in Greece and in the School was unflinching, and I know that I but express the feeling of the entire Managing Committee when I say that his genial spirit will be sadly missed at our meetings. Wesleyan University has not yet nominated his successor. The Committee has experienced a second serious and painful loss in the death, on April 15, 1892, of Professor O. M. Fernald, of Williams College, in age of service the oldest member of the Williams faculty. He had been a member of this Committee since 1886. To those who knew him well, respect and affection for him went hand in hand. Few have ever attained more fully to the ideal of the modest, unobtrusive scholar, the efficient college officer, the

faithful friend. He had a true gentleman's contempt for noisy publicity and unearned honors; his judgment was temperate and his counsel wise.

The Executive Committee has elected Professor John H. Hewitt as Professor Fernald's successor.

The Executive Committee has also elected Professor Harry De Forest Smith to the Managing Committee as the representative of Amherst College, and Professor Henry Nevill Sanders to represent Bryn Mawr, this College being entitled to another representative since Professor Smyth's withdrawal to Harvard. Professor William K. Prentice, of Princeton, has likewise been elected to the Managing Committee, and Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania. By a change in Regulation II (*Annual Reports*, 1900-1901, p. 129), the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine, Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard University, has become a member of our Managing Committee. Professor D'Ooge and Professor Hoppin have been elected members of the Executive Committee to succeed Professor Norton and Professor Ware.

Haverford College has been invited to join the league of institutions which support the School, and a letter from President Sharpless makes it not unlikely that this invitation may be accepted.

One of the most satisfactory matters of record during the past year has been a gift to the Endowment Fund of \$3345, a sum which is likely to be doubled through subscriptions already pledged, though not yet paid in. This addition to the Fund is due to the interest and energy of Professor Henry Gibbons, of the University of Pennsylvania. The subscribers are all residents of Pittsburg, Pa.; and when we consider that they number over fifty, it is clear that Professor Gibbons has spared neither time nor labor. The Managing Committee is under great obligation to him for his successful work. I take great satisfaction, also, in announcing that one of the supporting institutions has completed the task of funding its annual subscription to the School, — Brown University. This has

been accomplished by Professor Poland, and the fund, amounting to \$5555, to be known as the "Albert Harkness Fund for the Benefit of Brown University," will become one of the many reminders to American students of this venerable scholar whose name has been so long and so widely known.

I would also call attention to the continued interest of Messrs. Elliot C. Lee and J. M. Sears, of Boston, in the excavations at Corinth, the former having given \$1000, the latter \$500, toward the work this year. These subscriptions, together with a good number of lesser ones which are duly acknowledged in the Director's report, have made it possible to continue the work of excavation this year. The Director is able to report a very successful campaign. But the best results at Corinth can only be attained through a larger expenditure of money than has yet been possible. The School is certainly grateful for the smallest favors, but it really needs a fund which shall enable the excavators to plan their work with some knowledge of the resources which they may have at their command. Without this knowledge, the most effective and economical work is very difficult.

In this connection I may mention the fact that I have asked the President of the Carnegie Institution to consider whether the School excavations may not fairly be deemed a branch of historical and archaeological research such as the Institution is intended to foster. President Gilman has promised that the matter shall be duly considered.

Professor Hoppin has this year again continued his gift of \$100 to the library, and thus adds one more to the many obligations under which he has placed the School.

I have personally made some effort to increase the Endowment Fund, but so far I cannot report success. To increase this fund, as has already often been said, is the crying need of the School. The added resources might come, among other ways, in the form of a memorial library or as a foundation for the Directorship, and I cannot too strongly urge the members of the Managing Committee and all friends of the School to use every possible effort in this direction, both for the good of

the School itself and to the end that the college subscriptions may be reduced.

Of the work in Athens I shall let the Director speak in detail. There have been 14 students in attendance, — 8 men and 6 women: 4 from the University of Chicago (one of these also from the University of Missouri, and one from the University of Michigan); 2 from Cornell University (one of these also from the University of Pennsylvania and Swarthmore College, and one who has been an instructor at Vassar); 2 from Columbia University (one of these also from the University of Vermont); 1 from Yale, Harvard, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Rochester, and Tufts, respectively.

Nine of the Coöperating Colleges are represented in this list. These figures certainly betoken a wide-spread influence for the School.

The work of the Fellows is discussed more fully by the Director. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the reports which have been received from Mr. Bassett, Mr. Hill, and Miss Baldwin are highly creditable to them, and it is evident that the fellowships are constantly fulfilling the purpose of their foundation, — the better preparation of students for special work at the School. The appointment of Mr. Hill as Librarian has evidently made heavy demands upon his time, but he has performed a much needed service. His report on the library is interesting, and no doubt the Director will think it wise to adopt many of his suggestions.

As a result of the examinations in March, Mr. David Moore Robinson, A.B. (University of Chicago, 1898), was appointed a Fellow of the School for the year of 1902-03. On the recommendation of the Director the fellowship held by Mr. Hill was awarded to him for a second year without examination. To the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, which is conferred this year for the first time by examination, the Committee has appointed Miss Leila Clement Spaulding, A.B. (Vassar, 1899), A.M. (Columbia, 1901).

The important undertaking of the publication of the excava-

tions at the Argive Heraeum has made steady progress, although there has been some unavoidable delay in the appearance of the book. The first volume has already been sent to subscribers, and the second is now in press. The authors, the editors, and the publishers are to be very highly congratulated upon the issue of their work and upon the great beauty of the publication.

Professor Seymour's interesting and valuable account of the School during its first twenty years has been published. It is certainly a very important contribution to the history of classical study in America.

With the close of the School year in 1903 it is the intention of Professor Richardson to end his long period of successful service as Director, and to return to this country. It thus became necessary last May for the Managing Committee to choose his successor. Dr. Theodore Woolsey Heermance was accordingly unanimously elected Secretary of the School for the year 1902-03, and Director for a term of five years, upon the retirement of Professor Richardson. When he assumes charge of the School, Dr. Heermance will already have had over three years' residence in Athens. He has had considerable experience, also, in the conduct of excavations, and he has for some years been Instructor in Classical Archaeology at Yale. The Managing Committee believe that he has the training and qualities which will enable him to guide our students successfully in their work, and that he will represent the School with dignity in its relations with scholars of other nations and in the social life of Athens.

In conclusion I am glad to say that the Executive Committee has chosen Professor J. C. Hoppin, of Bryn Mawr College, as Professor in the School for the year 1904-05.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

J. R. WHEELER, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1901-1902

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens during the year 1901-02.

I was in Switzerland during the summer, and met no members of the School except Mr. Bassett, whom I advised in regard to his work in the Italian museums. Owing to a delay in the sailing of the Austrian Lloyd steamer, I did not reach Athens until October 4.

I spent October 9 and 10 with the men who were already present, in visiting the recent excavations of Professor Furtwängler at the well-known temple of Aegina, and in ascending the Oros, the highest point of the island. On October 14, with all the new members of the School, I started on a tour of Euboea and Boeotia, visiting, in the following order, Chalcis, Eretria, Thebes, Plataea, Leuctra, Thespieae, Haliartus, Coronea, Lebadea, Chaeronea, Orchomenus, Gla, and Acraephia. We visited Icaria on October 26, examining there the excavations of our School made in 1886 and 1887. A little later in the season, after a lecture in the Mycenaean room of the Athenian National Museum, we made the tour of the Argive plain, including Mycenae, Tiryns, the Heraeum, and Epidaurus, and on November 7 we visited Delphi. At the end of three days, spent in studying the excavations and the museum, I left the rest of the party to return to Athens and went on, with Mr. Bassett, Mr. Hill, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Van Hook, by bicycle, through Doris and Thermopylae to Lamia, and thence by way of Domoko to

Pharsalus. Then, after making the usual round of Thessaly, including the Meteora monasteries, Tricca, Larisa, and the Vale of Tempe, we returned by way of Pherae and Volo to Piraeus. On December 11 we visited Eleusis, and on December 15, with Mr. Bassett, Mr. Hill, Mr. Kent, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Van Hook, I made a bicycle tour in Southern Peloponnesus, taking the train to Tripolitza, and then visiting, in order, Mantinea, Tegea, Sparta (with all its surroundings, especially the Amycleum, Vaphio, and the Menelaëum), Gytheum, and Kalamata. I have also visited, with some members of the School, various points in Attica, such as Spata, Velanideza, Palania, Vari, and Sunium. On several of our excursions we were joined by Mr. Lane Cooper, Ph.D. (Leipzig), and formerly of Rutgers College, and by Miss Lorimer, of the British School.

My weekly lectures in the Athenian museums I commenced early in November, and continued, with some interruptions caused by the excursions, until March 3. I dwelt this year less than usual on archaic sculpture, since that field was being so well covered by two other courses of lectures. At three of our exercises, Professor Wade, Miss Park, and Mr. Tonks discussed certain selected pieces of sculpture.

My colleague, Professor Shorey, at first conducted exercises in reading passages of Pausanias which bear on the topography of Athens, and later gave a very interesting course of lectures on the 'History of Athens.'

But the work done by the members of our School with Professor Shorey and myself represents only a small part of their total activity. All have attended the lectures of Professor Dörpfeld, the First Secretary of the German Archaeological Institute, on the 'Monuments of Athens,' which were this year, unfortunately, somewhat curtailed by his continuing the excavations at Pergamon until about December 1. They have similarly attended a special course given this year by Professor Dörpfeld on the 'Greek Theatre.' Several have also taken part in his archaeological journeys in Peloponnesus, among the islands, and to Troy.

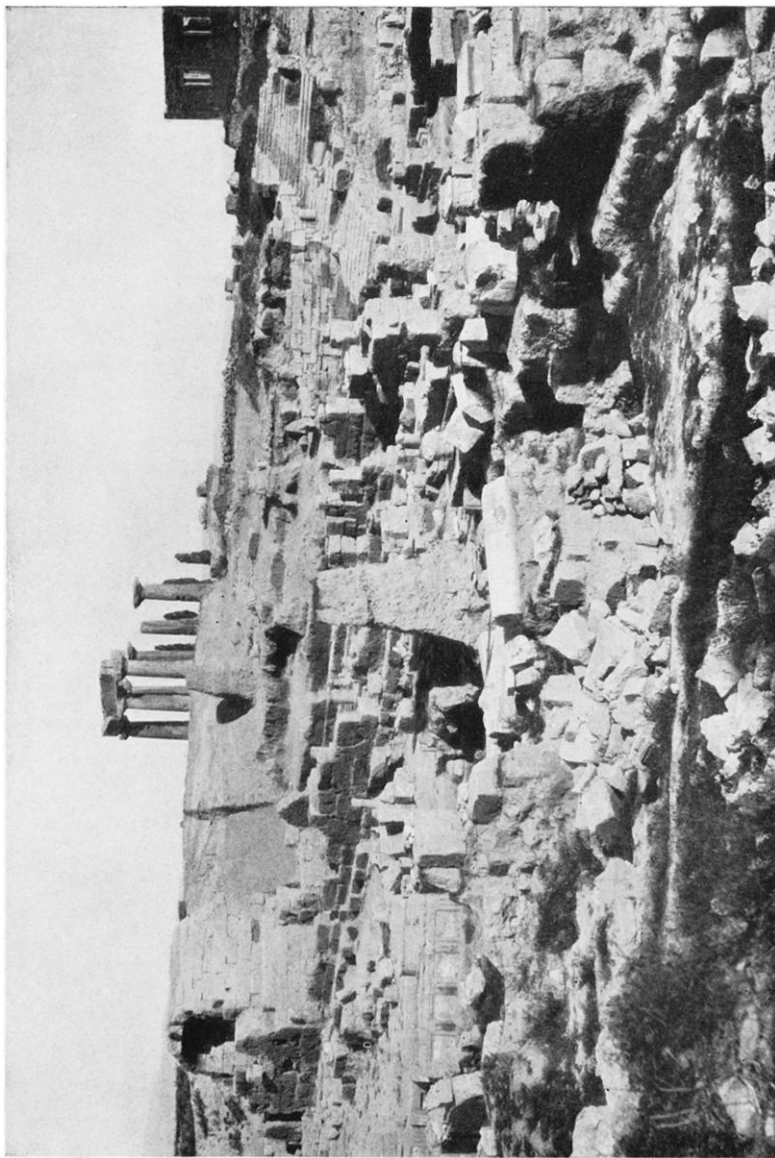


PLATE I.—GENERAL VIEW. MAIN EXCAVATION AREA OF 1902 IN THE CENTRE



PLATE II.—EXCAVATIONS OF 1902: SOUTHEAST ANGLE MADE BY THE EAST SYSTEM AND SOUTH SYSTEM OF CHAMBERS AND PORTICOES

The view is from the southwest. The Roman wall with Greek architrave blocks is in the middle ground to the right. The foundation for the colossal statues is in the right foreground.

A smaller number have availed themselves of the kindness of Dr. Wilhelm, Secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, to attend his exercises in epigraphy. This year he added to his usual course a special course of practice in reading and restoring inscriptions, for somewhat advanced students in epigraphy, and this was attended by Mr. Bassett and Mr. Hill.

The French School brought to Athens this year Professor Lechat, to lecture on sculpture, as a successor to Professor Pottier, who last year gave lectures on vases. Several members of our School listened to this brilliant lecturer on archaic art in the Acropolis Museum. Since the same ground was covered by Dr. Schrader, the Second Secretary of the German Archaeological Institute, an opportunity was given to hear archaic sculpture thoroughly treated by those who have made a profound study of the subject. It will be seen from this résumé that there has been no lack of lectures. In fact, the only complaint ever heard was of an *embarras de richesse*.

The temptation to grasp as much as possible of this rich supply has led a larger number than usual of the students to devote themselves to lectures rather than to individual work. This to some is doubtless the most profitable use of their time, especially so to those who have but one year to spend in Greece. But the Fellows of the School have, in addition to this, done good work in independent research. Mr. Bassett, in connection with preparing for publication the lamps found in our excavations at the Cave of Vari, has taken occasion to work up the whole subject of ancient lamps, collating the material in nearly all the museums of Europe. Mr. Skias, the Greek Ephor who recently excavated the cave on Mt. Parnes, kindly turned over to Mr. Bassett for publication the large number of lamps there brought to light. Mr. Hill gave the greater part of the year to work on inscriptions. He made considerable progress in piecing together and restoring the companion piece to the famous Hekatompedon Inscription, cut, like that, on one of the metopes of the Old Athena temple—a service which won the commendation of Dr. Wilhelm. Miss Baldwin, besides

classifying the coins found at Corinth, has devoted her time to careful study of the coinage of Lampsacus. Miss Baldwin and Mr. Hill have also made some progress in classifying and arranging the great quantity of vase-fragments found at Corinth. Mr. Tonks, the Charles Eliot Norton Fellow of Harvard University, besides continuing work on his Harvard thesis, 'Perseus in Art,' has written concerning 'Three Terracottas in the National Museum at Athens.' Dr. Quinn, continuing his long residence in Athens, devoted himself to topographical and epigraphical studies. He published some of the fruits of his work in a Greek periodical, under the title, 'Some Christian Inscriptions from the Agrapha' (a region on the slopes of the Pindus Mountains).

The library, which is the hearthstone and almost the heart of the School, has prospered this year. It has become necessary to make a large addition to our shelf-room. The Adelbert Hay Fund of \$1000, the memorial gift of the Hon. John Hay, has made possible the addition of some larger works long desired. I have already purchased on this fund, for \$375, a complete and good set of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, a book often desired by members of the American School at Rome on their visits to Greece. Professor Joseph Clark Hopkin, formerly a member of the School, has made his annual gift, continued since 1893, of \$100. Mention should be made of Mr. Hill's services as librarian, which were rendered arduous by the readjustment attendant on the enlargement of shelf-room.

The growth of the trees about the house renders our surroundings each year more beautiful, and the wisdom shown in the selection of this site becomes every year more apparent. Under the head of repairs I have to note that it became necessary at last to do for the library chimney what was done to all the others eight years ago; viz. to rebuild it entirely. This was done in the spring, when comparatively few were inconvenienced by the work, as it was the season of travel. This undertaking involved considerable repair of the walls and ceiling; but the total expense was less than \$50, and, as the new chimney

appears to draw perfectly, the increase of comfort will be cheaply purchased. This item will not seem trivial to those who have suffered a sort of martyrdom in our otherwise attractive library.

It was a great pleasure to welcome Professor Goodwin, the first Director of the School, with Mrs. Goodwin, back to Athens, and to the School for which he has done so much. Professor John Pickard and Professor Walter Miller, former members of the School, also spent a considerable time in Athens.

The work of excavation at Corinth was resumed shortly after March 1, and continued until June 13. Cars and track, to replace those taken from us for the work at Tegea, were kindly loaned us by Mr. Homolle, the Director of the French School, and were transported in good season from Delphi to Corinth. During this the longest of all our campaigns I have been most efficiently assisted by Mr. Bassett and Mr. Hill. Dr. Quinn and Mr. Van Hook lent help for short periods.

We began with the few stumps of Doric columns which rest on a stylobate. These are at the foot of the hill on which stands the temple now known as that of Apollo, to the south-east; they were found at the close of last year's excavations. (See *Am. J. Arch.* V, Supplement, p. 31.) From this point we proceeded up the slope of the hill toward the temple, clearing down to the native rock as we went.

The columns just mentioned proved to belong to the front line of a Greek portico running east and west at the back of the vaulted chambers found last year. The portico is as long as the well-known stoa of Attalus at Athens, — over 100 m. in length. Its breadth was so great that it was provided with an interior line of columns of the Ionic order, with intercolumniations twice as great as those of the Doric columns at the front. At the back the rock of the temple hill was cut away to make room for it. It had, perhaps, already been destroyed when the Roman vaulted chambers were built in front of it, since there is an interval of only about three feet between its front and their back line. But stumps of the Doric columns remain all

along the line, with here and there one lacking. Of the Ionic columns we have, for the most part, only the bases and capitals. Enough remains of the Doric capitals and entablature to allow a restoration of the whole on paper. The architrave and triglyphon are, in every case, composed of a single block. The cornice blocks bear a great deal of paint on their under sides.

When we had uncovered about 50 m. of the east end of the portico, it became impracticable to carry the earth to our railroad, which had been stopped by intervening walls; and to find the dimensions of our portico, we tapped the line of its front stylobate farther west, then tunnelled for a space, and then tapped again, until at last we found the end embedded in a mass of late masonry. The uncovering will have to be completed next year, by bringing the track to this west end and securing dumping privileges in this quarter.

As far as we cleared this portico, we also cleared back of it up to the top of the hill. On the east side we not only followed up the line of chambers, discovered there in 1898, until we reached the northern end of the portico, finding in this way that it consisted of eighteen chambers, all doubtless once vaulted, but we also cleared back of it, where we found another Greek stoa, of larger dimensions than that already described on the south side of the hill, but much more broken up, only one column being found *in situ*. The Romans probably broke it up when they laid out their system in front of it and lower down. Back of the Greek stoa and much higher up the hill is the stylobate of a late Roman or Byzantine stoa, which probably was in existence at the same time as the Roman chambers with their porch at the front. Porch above porch must have given this side of the temple hill a fine aspect from Pirene and the Lechaëum road. The whole area between this upper stoa and the back of the vaulted chambers was filled up to make a broad area in which the people could move freely.

The excavation at the back of the Roman systems, and that which goes to a much deeper level in front of the corner where these systems approach each other at the southeast, brought

a rich reward in single finds. Old Corinthian and proto-Corinthian pottery in abundance, measured, indeed, by bushels; terra-cotta figurines, some of them extremely archaic and, at the same time, finely wrought; several old Greek inscriptions, one of them at least as old as the sixth century, and in the local Corinthian alphabet; two hundred terra-cotta lamps with interesting representations and inscriptions on them, ranging from the sixth century B.C. to the fifth century A.D., most of them found in a large water conduit which ran about fifteen feet below the south-side porch—all these are far from making a complete catalogue of our finds.

But it is, after all, the parts of the ancient city now laid bare to the inspection of the modern world that constitute the real success of our undertaking. Corinth now claims attention as a place that the traveller must visit, as he must visit Olympia and Delphi. Six years ago it seemed to many as hopeless to attempt to find Greek Corinth under the modern, the Byzantine, and the Roman Corinth, as it would be now to try to find Greek Byzantium under the modern Stambul. But we were singularly fortunate in getting upon the track of Pausanias at once. In the first campaign we found the Theatre; in the second, Pirene; in the third we found the Agora and the fountain Glauce, and gave the correct name of 'Temple of Apollo' to the venerable ruin, the only landmark of ancient Corinth up to 1896. After that we ceased to be under heavy obligations to Pausanias, and in our work of this year we have been dealing with things that were already underground at the time of his visit.

Our work at the Theatre in 1896 was of value chiefly as giving us the necessary starting-point in the topography. We found the cavea in an absolutely ruinous condition, and decided to let the building lie while we grappled with the more interesting region east of the Temple. But it had always seemed unsatisfactory that we had made no serious examination of the stage building. This year we dug a trench from what appeared to be the centre of the orchestra, at right angles to the supposed line of the stage. As a result, we found so many walls, all run-

ning at right angles to our trench, that we hardly knew what to make of them. When we reached virgin soil, at a depth of about 8 m., our trench, which was 6 m. wide at the top, was narrowed down to about 2 m., and we could not move to the right or left without going beyond the limits of a tentative excavation. But it now seems plain that the orchestra and stage ought to be thoroughly cleared. The walls which we found probably belong to two stage buildings,—the Greek and the Roman. In our trench we found a great quantity of marble fragments, mostly architectural; other pieces seemed to belong to a large medallion containing a head of Medusa in high relief. In addition to these fragments there was found, at the very bottom of the trench, a marble head of a youth, which is not only the best head found at Corinth, but is a real prize, and would be an ornament to any museum. Close beside it was a piece of marble inscribed thus :

Ξ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΞ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕ

It is unfortunate that of the artist's name only the last letter, and that a sigma, survives.

It will be seen, then, that our future work is prescribed for us in two places. It would be a thousand pities to turn over work of this kind, at this stage, to another nation. There is no question that somebody will do it. Although I have not been able to make a large plan and carry it out as I could have done had I had a large fund put at my disposal at the outset, yet I have no more right to complain of my support than of the results. Men were thanked in ancient Rome "because they had not despaired of the Republic." I should like to thank the good men and women in America who have not despaired of this enterprise.

The following is a list of those who have contributed to the support of this year's campaign :

Benjamin T. Frothingham, Esq.	500 francs
Miss Elizabeth W. Frothingham	250 francs
Miss Bettina Kahnweiler	10 pounds

Elliot C. Lee, Esq.	1000 dollars
James Loeb, Esq.	200 dollars
Rev. Daniel Merriman, D.D.	100 francs
Gen. William J. Palmer	60 pounds
Col. Charles L. Peirson	500 francs
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Miss Georgina Schuyler	40 francs
J. Montgomery Sears, Esq.	500 dollars

We have material enough in vases, terra-cottas, sculptures, and inscriptions—to say nothing of architectural matter—to keep the members of the School occupied for some time. A whole generation is to get its training in archaeology by practical handling of this material. The cost of the excavations this year has been \$3200.

I take pleasure in making grateful acknowledgment to the following persons for gifts of books to the library: T. D. Goodell, C. H. Weller, Charles Waldstein, W. C. Lawton, W. Groff, M. P. W. Nilsson, A. Rhousopoulos, G. Showerman, G. Mistriotes, W. F. Warren, Miss Daphne Kalopothakes, P. Negris, B. Leonardos, A. S. Cooley, and J. M. Hoppin; also to the British Museum, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Coin Catalogue Fund, and to the German Archaeological Institute in Rome.

In concluding this report, I would point to the good number of students, and to the continued improvement in the quality of their preparation, as a sure indication that the School is justifying the highest expectations of those who ventured to found it now twenty years ago.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, *Director.*